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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁵ : C11D 3/39	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 94/28103 (43) International Publication Date: 8 December 1994 (08.12.94)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US94/05369 (22) International Filing Date: 12 May 1994 (12.05.94) (30) Priority Data: 08/064,624 20 May 1993 (20.05.93) US (71) Applicant: THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY [US/US]; One Procter & Gamble Plaza, Cincinnati, OH 45202 (US). (72) Inventors: WILLEY, Alan, David; 1071 Celestial Street, Cincinnati, OH 45202 (US). BURNS, Michael, Eugene; 9248 Sunderland Way, West Chester, OH 45069 (US). COLLINS, Jerome, Howard; 991 Springbrook Drive, Cincinnati, OH 45224 (US). (74) Agents: REED, T., David et al.; The Procter & Gamble Company, 5299 Spring Grove Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45202 (US).		(81) Designated States: AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ, FL, GE, HU, JP, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SD, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, UZ, VN, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>
(54) Title: BLEACHING COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING N-ACYL CAPROLACTAM ACTIVATORS (57) Abstract The present invention relates to a method of cleaning fabrics in washing machines which have parts made of natural rubber using laundry detergents comprising N-acyl caprolactam bleaching activators and a source of hydrogen peroxide such that said natural rubber parts of said machines are substantially undamaged by free radical by-products of the perhydrolysis reaction between the activator and hydrogen peroxide.		

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BLEACHING COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING
N-ACYL CAPROLACTAM ACTIVATORS

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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to laundry detergents with activated bleaching systems.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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It has long been known that peroxygen bleaches are effective for stain and/or soil removal from fabrics, but that such bleaches are temperature dependent. At a laundry liquor temperature of 60°C, peroxygen bleaches are only partially effective. As the laundry liquor temperature is lowered below 60°C, peroxygen bleaches become relatively ineffective. As a consequence, there has been a substantial amount of industrial research to develop bleaching systems which contain an activator that renders peroxygen bleaches effective at laundry liquor temperatures below 60°C.

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Numerous substances have been disclosed in the art as effective bleach activators. One widely-used bleach activator is tetraacetyl ethylene diamine (TAED). TAED provides effective hydrophilic cleaning especially on beverage stains, but has limited performance on dingy, yellow stains such as those resulting from body oils. Another type of activator, such as non-anoyloxybenzenesulfonate (NOBS) and other activators which generally comprise long chain alkyl moieties, is hydrophobic in nature and provides excellent performance on dingy stains. However, many of the hydrophobic activators developed thus far can promote damage to natural rubber parts used in certain washing machines and to natural rubber articles exposed to the activators. Because of these negative effects on natural rubber washing machine parts and articles, the selection of such detergent-added bleaching systems has been limited. This is especially true for European detergents/bleaches, since many washing machines manufactured in Europe have been equipped with key parts, such as sump hoses and motor gaskets, made of natural rubber.

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A need, therefore, exists for a bleaching system which provides efficient stain removal without substantially damaging

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natural rubber articles or the natural rubber parts found in washing machines.

5 It has now been determined that in conventional bleaching systems, particularly those comprising a hydrophobic bleach activator and a source of hydrogen peroxide, the bleach activator undergoes perhydrolysis to form a peroxyacid bleaching agent. A
10 by-product of the perhydrolysis reaction between such bleach activators and hydrogen peroxide is a diacylperoxide (DAP) species. It has now further been discovered that the DAP's derived from hydrophobic activators tend to be insoluble, poorly dispersible, oily materials which form a residue which can deposit on the natural rubber machine parts that are exposed to the laundry liquor. The oily DAP residue can form a film on the natural rubber parts and promote free radical and peroxide damage
15 to the rubber, which eventually leads to failure of the part. This is particularly true of rubber parts which have prolonged exposure to the laundry liquor, such as sump hoses.

By the present invention, it has now been discovered that the class of bleach activators derived from N-acyl caprolactams forms
20 peroxyacids upon perhydrolysis without the production of oily, harmful DAP's. Without intending to be limited by theory, it is believed that the bleach activators employed herein provide good cleaning performance with safety to natural rubber, since they do not expose the natural rubber machine parts to DAP oxidation. Whatever the reason, the rubber machine parts remain substantially
25 undamaged by the bleaching systems of the present invention.

The present invention thus solves the long-standing need for an effective hydrophobic bleaching system which does not promote free radical and peroxide damage to natural rubber parts in
30 washing machines or damage to natural rubber articles. The invention provides a method of cleaning fabrics with a bleaching system in washing machines which have parts made of natural rubber, such that the natural rubber is substantially undamaged by the bleaching system.

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BACKGROUND ART

U.S. Patent 4,545,784, Sanderson, issued October 8, 1985, discloses the adsorption of activators onto sodium perborate monohydrate.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to hydrophobic caprolactam bleach activators used in combination with a source of hydrogen peroxide and, optionally, with hydrophilic bleach activators. The caprolactam bleach activators are described below. Additionally, the invention relates to benzoyl caprolactam bleach activators which provide both hydrophobic and hydrophilic bleaching activity.

10 The present invention also relates to a method for cleaning fabrics in automatic washing machines having parts made of natural rubber which is susceptible to oxidative degradation. The method comprises agitating fabrics in said washing machine in an aqueous liquor comprising a detergent composition which comprises conventional detergent ingredients and a bleaching system which comprises a bleach activator that reacts with a peroxide source in
15 said aqueous liquor to yield a peroxyacid without the formation of harmful diacylperoxide (DAP) such that said natural rubber parts are substantially undamaged. Said bleaching system comprises:

- 20 a) at least about 0.1%, preferably from about 1% to about 75%, by weight, of a peroxygen bleaching compound capable of yielding hydrogen peroxide in an aqueous solution; and
b) at least about 0.1%, preferably from about 0.1% to about 50%, by weight, of one or more N-acyl caprolactam bleach activators.

25 The preferred acyl moieties of said N-acyl caprolactam bleach activators have the formula $R^1\text{-CO-}$ wherein R^1 is H or an alkyl, aryl, alkaryl, or alkoxyaryl group containing from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, preferably from 6 to 12 carbon atoms. In highly preferred embodiments, R^1 is a hydrocarbyl substituent containing at least 6
30 carbon atoms, including members selected from the group consisting of phenyl, heptyl, octyl, nonyl, decenyl and 2,4,4-trimethylpentyl substituents.

The peroxygen bleaching compound is selected from any convenient source of peroxide, including members selected from the
35 group consisting of sodium perborate monohydrate, sodium perborate tetrahydrate, sodium pyrophosphate peroxyhydrate, urea peroxyhydrate, sodium percarbonate, sodium peroxide and mixtures thereof. Preferred peroxygen bleaching compounds are selected from the

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group consisting of perborate salts and percarbonate salts, including sodium perborate monohydrate, sodium percarbonate, sodium perborate tetrahydrate and mixtures thereof.

5 The N-acyl caprolactam activators herein can also be used in combination with rubber-safe, non-caprolactam, hydrophilic activators such as TAED, typically at weight ratios of caprolactam:TAED in the range of 1:5 to 5:1, preferably about 1:1.

10 The method of washing fabrics with the bleaching system employed herein simply comprises contacting said fabrics, preferably with agitation, with an aqueous laundry liquor containing at least about 300 ppm of conventional detergent ingredients, at least about 25 ppm of the bleaching compound and at least about 25 ppm of the bleach activator. Preferably, said aqueous liquor contains from about 900 ppm to about 20,000 ppm of
15 conventional detergent ingredients, from about 100 ppm to about 25,000 ppm of the bleaching compound and from about 100 ppm to about 2,500 ppm of the bleach activator. The method can be carried out at temperatures below about 60°C but, of course, is quite effective and is still safe to rubber parts at laundry
20 temperatures up to the boil. The conventional detergent ingredients and bleaching system are typically combined in a detergent composition.

The conventional detergent ingredients employed in said method comprise from about 1% to about 99.8%, preferably from
25 about 5% to about 80%, by weight of detergent composition, of a deterative surfactant. Optionally, detergent ingredients comprise from about 5% to about 80%, by weight of detergent composition, of a detergent builder. Other conventional deterative adjuncts are optionally, but preferably, used in the fully-formulated
30 detergent/bleach compositions provided by this invention.

All percentages, ratios, and proportions herein are by weight, unless otherwise specified. All documents cited are incorporated herein by reference.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

35 The bleaching system used in the practice of this invention is safe to natural rubber machine parts and other natural rubber articles exposed to the bleaching system, including fabrics containing natural rubber and natural rubber elastic materials.

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5 Additionally, the bleaching system provides not only effective and efficient bleaching of conventional stains and soils on fabrics, but also effective bleaching of so-called "dingy" soils. Dingy soils are those that build up on textiles after numerous cycles of usage and washing, and result in a gray or yellow tint on white fabrics. These soils tend to be a blend of particulate and greasy materials. The removal of this type of soil is sometimes referred to as "dingy fabric clean-up".

10 The bleaching systems and activators herein afford additional advantages in that, unexpectedly, they are safer to fabrics and cause less color damage than other activators when used in the manner provided by this invention.

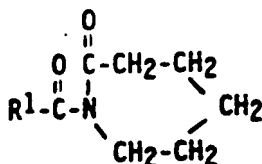
15 The bleaching mechanism and, in particular, the surface bleaching mechanism are not completely understood. However, it is generally believed that the bleach activator undergoes nucleophilic attack by a perhydroxide anion, which is generated from the hydrogen peroxide evolved by the peroxygen bleaching compound, to form a peroxycarboxylic acid. This reaction is commonly referred to as perhydrolysis. It is believed that during
20 perhydrolysis, the caprolactam moiety acts to provide a peracid bleaching species without formation of harmful DAP's. It is further believed that the bleach activators within the invention can render peroxygen bleaches more efficient even at laundry liquor temperatures wherein bleach activators are not necessary to
25 activate the bleach, i.e., above about 60°C. Therefore, with bleach systems of the invention, less peroxygen bleach is required to get the same level of surface bleaching performance as is obtained with the peroxygen bleach alone.

30 The components of the bleaching systems herein comprise the bleach activator and the peroxide source, as described hereinafter.

Bleach Activators

The bleach activators employed in the present invention are N-acyl caprolactams of the formula:

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wherein R¹ is H or an alkyl, aryl, alkaryl, or alkoxyaryl group containing from 1 to 12 carbons. Caprolactam activators wherein the R¹ moiety contains at least about 6, preferably from 6 to about 12, carbon atoms provide hydrophobic bleaching which affords dingy fabric clean-up, as noted above. Caprolactam activators wherein R¹ comprises H or from about 1 to about 6 carbon atoms provide hydrophilic bleaching species which are particularly efficient for bleaching beverage stains. Mixtures of hydrophobic and hydrophilic caprolactams, typically at weight ratios of 1:5 to 5:1, preferably 1:1, can be used herein for mixed stain removal benefits. Since neither the hydrophobic nor the hydrophilic caprolactams form the undesirable DAP species, both types are safe for use in contact with natural rubber.

Highly preferred hydrophobic N-acyl caprolactams are selected from the group consisting of benzoyl caprolactam, octanoyl caprolactam, nonanoyl caprolactam, decanoyl caprolactam, undecenoyl caprolactam, 3,5,5-trimethylhexanoyl caprolactam, and mixtures thereof.

Highly preferred hydrophilic N-acyl caprolactams are selected from the group consisting of formyl caprolactam, acetyl caprolactam, and propinoyl caprolactam.

Benzoyl caprolactam, i.e., wherein R¹ is a phenyl substituent, has now been found to be unique among the bleach activator compounds, inasmuch as it appears to exhibit both hydrophobic and hydrophilic bleaching activity. This hydrophobic/hydrophilic bleaching capability makes benzoyl caprolactam the activator of choice for the formulator who is seeking broad spectrum bleaching activity, but wishes to use only a single activator to simplify formulation work.

Some bleaching and cleaning operations are conducted under usage conditions in which the aqueous laundry liquor is at a relatively high temperature, e.g., 80°C to the boil, such as in some European-type washing machines. In such circumstances, there is some prospect that malodors may be perceived by the user. While not intending to be limited by theory, it is believed that such malodors could be caused by volatilization of straight-chain C₆-C₉ fatty acids from the spent activator compound herein. To

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minimize this problem, bleach activators wherein R¹ is a branched-chain C₆-C₉ moiety can be employed. Especially preferred for this use is 3,5,5-trimethylhexanoyl caprolactam, although other branched alkyl caprolactams can be used.

5 Methods for making N-acyl caprolactams are well known in the art. Examples I and II, included below, illustrate preferred laboratory syntheses. Contrary to the teachings of U.S. Pat. 4,545,784, cited above, the bleach activator is preferably not absorbed onto the peroxygen bleaching compound. To do so in the
10 presence of other organic deterative ingredients could cause safety problems.

 The N-acyl caprolactam bleach activator will comprise at least about 0.1%, preferably from about 0.1% to about 50%, more preferably from about 1% to about 30%, most preferably from about
15 3% to about 25%, by weight of bleaching system or detergent composition.

 When the activators are used, optimum surface bleaching performance is obtained with washing solutions wherein the pH of such solution is between about 8.5 and 10.5, preferably between
20 9.5 and 10.5, in order to facilitate the perhydrolysis reaction. Such pH can be obtained with substances commonly known as buffering agents, which are optional components of the bleaching systems herein.

The Peroxygen Bleaching Compound

25 The peroxygen bleaching compounds useful herein are those capable of yielding hydrogen peroxide in an aqueous liquor. These compounds are well known in the art and include hydrogen peroxide and the alkali metal peroxides, organic peroxide bleaching compounds such as urea peroxide, and inorganic persalt bleaching
30 compounds, such as the alkali metal perborates, percarbonates, perphosphates, and the like. Mixtures of two or more such bleaching compounds can also be used, if desired.

 Preferred peroxygen bleaching compounds include sodium perborate, commercially available in the form of mono-, tri-, and
35 tetra-hydrate, sodium pyrophosphate peroxyhydrate, urea peroxyhydrate, sodium percarbonate, and sodium peroxide. Particularly preferred are sodium perborate tetrahydrate, sodium perborate monohydrate and sodium percarbonate. Percarbonate is especially

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preferred because it is very stable during storage and yet still dissolves very quickly in the bleaching liquor. It is believed that such rapid dissolution results in the formation of higher levels of percarboxylic acid and, thus, enhanced surface bleaching performance.

Highly preferred percarbonate can be in uncoated or coated form. The average particle size of uncoated percarbonate ranges from about 400 to about 1200 microns, most preferably from about 400 to about 600 microns. If coated percarbonate is used, the preferred coating materials include mixtures of carbonate and sulphate, silicate, borosilicate, or fatty carboxylic acids.

The peroxygen bleaching compound will comprise at least about 0.1%, preferably from about 1% to about 75%, more preferably from about 3% to about 40%, most preferably from about 3% to about 25%, by weight of bleaching system or detergent composition.

The weight ratio of bleach activator to peroxygen bleaching compound in the bleaching system ranges from about 2:1 to 1:5. In preferred embodiments, the ratio ranges from about 1:1 to about 1:3.

The bleach activator/bleaching compound systems herein are useful per se as bleaches. However, such bleaching systems are especially useful in compositions which also comprise various deterative adjuncts such as surfactants, builders, enzymes and the like as disclosed hereinafter.

Deterative Surfactant

The amount of deterative surfactant included in the fully-formulated detergent compositions afforded by the present invention can vary from about 1% to about 99.8% depending upon the particular surfactants used and the effects desired. Preferably, the deterative surfactants comprise from about 5% to about 80% by weight of the detergent ingredients.

The deterative surfactant can be nonionic, anionic, ampholytic, zwitterionic, or cationic. Mixtures of these surfactants can also be used. Preferred detergent compositions comprise anionic deterative surfactants or mixtures of anionic surfactants with other surfactants, especially nonionic surfactants.

Nonlimiting examples of surfactants useful herein include the conventional C₁₁-C₁₈ alkyl benzene sulfonates and primary,

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secondary, and random alkyl sulfates, the C₁₀-C₁₈ alkyl alkoxy sulfates, the C₁₀-C₁₈ alkyl polyglycosides and their corresponding sulfated polyglycosides, C₁₂-C₁₈ alpha-sulfonated fatty acid esters, C₁₂-C₁₈ alkyl and alkyl phenol alkoxylates (especially ethoxylates and mixed ethoxy/propoxy), C₁₂-C₁₈ betaines and sulfobetaines ("sultaines"), C₁₀-C₁₈ amine oxides, and the like. Other conventional useful surfactants are listed in standard texts.

One particular class of adjunct nonionic surfactants especially useful herein comprises the polyhydroxy fatty acid amides of the formula:



wherein: R¹ is H, C₁-C₈ hydrocarbyl, 2-hydroxyethyl, 2-hydroxypropyl, or a mixture thereof, preferably C₁-C₄ alkyl, more preferably C₁ or C₂ alkyl, most preferably C₁ alkyl (i.e., methyl); and R² is a C₅-C₃₂ hydrocarbyl moiety, preferably straight chain C₇-C₁₉ alkyl or alkenyl, more preferably straight chain C₉-C₁₇ alkyl or alkenyl, most preferably straight chain C₁₁-C₁₉ alkyl or alkenyl, or mixture thereof; and Z is a polyhydroxyhydrocarbyl moiety having a linear hydrocarbyl chain with at least 2 (in the case of glyceraldehyde) or at least 3 hydroxyls (in the case of other reducing sugars) directly connected to the chain, or an alkoxylated derivative (preferably ethoxylated or propoxylated) thereof. Z preferably will be derived from a reducing sugar in a reductive amination reaction; more preferably Z is a glycityl moiety. Suitable reducing sugars include glucose, fructose, maltose, lactose, galactose, mannose, and xylose, as well as glyceraldehyde. As raw materials, high dextrose corn syrup, high fructose corn syrup, and high maltose corn syrup can be utilized as well as the individual sugars listed above. These corn syrups may yield a mix of sugar components for Z. It should be understood that it is by no means intended to exclude other suitable raw materials. Z preferably will be selected from the group consisting of -CH₂-(CHOH)_n-CH₂OH, -CH(CH₂OH)-(CHOH)_{n-1}-CH₂OH, -CH₂-(CHOH)₂(CHOR')(CHOH)-CH₂OH, where n is an integer from 1 to 5, inclusive, and R' is H or a cyclic mono- or polysaccharide, and alkoxylated derivatives thereof. Most preferred

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are glycityls wherein n is 4, particularly $-\text{CH}_2-(\text{CHOH})_4-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$.

In Formula (I), R^1 can be, for example, N-methyl, N-ethyl, N-propyl, N-isopropyl, N-butyl, N-isobutyl, N-2-hydroxy ethyl, or N-2-hydroxy propyl. For highest sudsing, R^1 is preferably methyl or hydroxyalkyl. If lower sudsing is desired, R^1 is preferably C₂-C₈ alkyl, especially n-propyl, iso-propyl, n-butyl, iso-butyl, pentyl, hexyl and 2-ethyl hexyl.

$\text{R}^2-\text{CO}-\text{N}<$ can be, for example, cocamide, stearamide, oleamide, lauramide, myristamide, capricamide, palmitamide, tallowamide, etc.

Detergent Builders

Optional detergent ingredients employed in the present invention contain inorganic and/or organic detergent builders to assist in mineral hardness control. If used, these builders comprise from about 5% to about 80% by weight of the detergent compositions.

Inorganic detergent builders include, but are not limited to, the alkali metal, ammonium and alkanolammonium salts of polyphosphates (exemplified by the tripolyphosphates, pyrophosphates, and glassy polymeric meta-phosphates), phosphonates, phytic acid, silicates, carbonates (including bicarbonates and sesquicarbonates), sulphates, and aluminosilicates. However, non-phosphate builders are required in some locales.

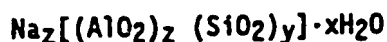
Examples of silicate builders are the alkali metal silicates, particularly those having a $\text{SiO}_2:\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ ratio in the range 1.6:1 to 3.2:1 and layered silicates, such as the layered sodium silicates described in U.S. Patent 4,664,839, issued May 12, 1987 to H. P. Rieck, available from Hoechst under the trademark "SKS"; SKS-6 is an especially preferred layered silicate builder.

Carbonate builders, especially a finely ground calcium carbonate with surface area greater than $10 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$, are preferred builders that can be used in granular compositions. The density of such alkali metal carbonate built detergents can be in the range of 450-850 g/l with the moisture content preferably below 4%.

Examples of carbonate builders are the alkaline earth and alkali metal carbonates as disclosed in German Patent Application No. 2,321,001 published on November 15, 1973.

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Aluminosilicate builders are especially useful in the present invention. Preferred aluminosilicates are zeolite builders which have the formula:



5 wherein z and y are integers of at least 6, the molar ratio of z to y is in the range from 1.0 to about 0.5, and x is an integer from about 15 to about 264.

Useful aluminosilicate ion exchange materials are commercially available. These aluminosilicates can be crystalline or
10 amorphous in structure and can be naturally-occurring aluminosilicates or synthetically derived. A method for producing aluminosilicate ion exchange materials is disclosed in U.S. Patent 3,985,669, Krummel, et al, issued October 12, 1976. Preferred synthetic crystalline aluminosilicate ion exchange materials
15 useful herein are available under the designations Zeolite A, Zeolite P (B), (including those disclosed in EPO 384,070), and Zeolite X. Preferably, the aluminosilicate has a particle size of about 0.1-10 microns in diameter.

Organic detergent builders suitable for the purposes of the
20 present invention include, but are not restricted to, a wide variety of polycarboxylate compounds, such as ether polycarboxylates, including oxydisuccinate, as disclosed in Berg, U.S. Patent 3,128,287, issued April 7, 1964, and Lamberti et al, U.S. Patent 3,635,830, issued January 18, 1972. See also "TMS/TDS" builders
25 of U.S. Patent 4,663,071, issued to Bush et al, on May 5, 1987.

Other useful detergent builders include the ether hydroxy-
polycarboxylates, copolymers of maleic anhydride with ethylene or vinyl methyl ether, 1, 3, 5-trihydroxy benzene-2, 4, 6-trisulphonic acid, and carboxymethyloxysuccinic acid, the various alkali
30 metal, ammonium and substituted ammonium salts of polyacetic acids such as ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid and nitrilotriacetic acid, as well as polycarboxylates such as mellitic acid, succinic acid, oxydisuccinic acid, polymaleic acid, benzene 1,3,5-tricarboxylic acid, carboxymethyloxysuccinic acid, and soluble salts
35 thereof.

Citrate builders, e.g., citric acid and soluble salts thereof (particularly sodium salt), are preferred polycarboxylate builders

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that can also be used in granular compositions, especially in combination with zeolite and/or layered silicate builders.

Also suitable in the detergent compositions of the present invention are the 3,3-dicarboxy-4-oxa-1,6-hexanedioates and the related compounds disclosed in U.S. Patent 4,566,984, Bush, issued
5 January 28, 1986.

In situations where phosphorus-based builders can be used, and especially in the formulation of bars used for hand-laundrying operations, the various alkali metal phosphates such as the
10 well-known sodium tripolyphosphates, sodium pyrophosphate and sodium orthophosphate can be used. Phosphonate builders such as ethane-1-hydroxy-1,1-diphosphonate and other known phosphonates (see, for example, U.S. Patents 3,159,581; 3,213,030; 3,422,021; 3,400,148 and 3,422,137) can also be used.

15 Optional Detergent Adjuncts

As a preferred embodiment, the conventional detergent ingredients employed herein can be selected from typical detergent composition components such as detergent surfactants and detergent
20 builders. Optionally, the detergent ingredients can include one or more other detergent adjuncts or other materials for assisting or enhancing cleaning performance, treatment of the substrate to be cleaned, or to modify the aesthetics of the detergent composition. Usual detergent adjuncts of detergent compositions include the ingredients set forth in U.S. Pat. No. 3,936,537,
25 Baskerville et al.

Adjuncts which can also be included in detergent compositions employed in the present invention, in their conventional art-established levels for use (generally from 0% to about 20% of the detergent ingredients, preferably from about 0.5% to about 10%),
30 include enzymes, especially proteases, cellulases and lipases, color speckles, suds boosters, suds suppressors, antitarnish and/or anticorrosion agents, soil-suspending agents, soil release agents, dyes, fillers, optical brighteners, germicides, alkalinity sources, hydrotropes, antioxidants, enzyme stabilizing agents,
35 perfumes, solvents, solubilizing agents, clay soil removal/anti-redeposition agents, polymeric dispersing agents, processing aids, fabric softening components static control agents, etc.

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Bleach systems optionally, but preferably, will also comprise a chelant which not only enhances bleach stability by scavenging heavy metal ions which tend to decompose bleaches, but also assists in the removal of polyphenolic stains such as tea stains, and the like. Various chelants, including the aminophosphonates, available as DEQUEST from Monsanto, the nitrilotriacetates, the hydroxyethylethylenediamine triacetates, and the like, are known for such use. Preferred biodegradable, non-phosphorus chelants include ethylenediamine disuccinate ("EDDS"; see U.S. Patent 4,704,233, Hartman and Perkins), ethylenediamine-N,N'-diglutamate (EDDG) and 2-hydroxypropylenediamine-N,N'-disuccinate (HPDDS) compounds. Such chelants can be used in their alkali or alkaline earth metal salts, typically at levels from about 0.1% to about 10% of the present compositions.

Optionally, the detergent compositions employed herein can comprise, in addition to the bleaching system of the present invention, one or more other conventional bleaching agents, activators, or stabilizers which do not react with or otherwise harm natural rubber. In general, the formulator will ensure that the bleach compounds used are compatible with the detergent formulation. Conventional tests, such as tests of bleach activity on storage in the presence of the separate or fully-formulated ingredients, can be used for this purpose.

Specific examples of optional bleaching activators for incorporation in this invention include tetraacetyl ethylene diamine (TAED), the benzoxazin-type bleaching activators disclosed in U.S. Patent 4,966,723, Hodge et al, issued Oct. 30, 1990, and the bleaching agents and activators disclosed in U.S. Patent 4,634,551, Burns et al, issued Jan. 6, 1987.

Such bleaching compounds and agents can be optionally included in detergent compositions in their conventional art-established levels of use, generally from 0% to about 15%, by weight of detergent composition.

Bleaching activators of the invention are especially useful in conventional laundry detergent compositions such as those typically found in granular detergents or laundry bars. U.S. Patent 3,178,370, Okenfuss, issued April 13, 1965, describes laundry detergent bars and processes for making them. Philippine

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Patent 13,778, Anderson, issued Sept. 23, 1980, describes synthetic detergent laundry bars. Methods for making laundry detergent bars by various extrusion methods are well known in the art.

5 The following examples are given to further illustrate the present invention, but are not intended to be limiting thereof.

EXAMPLE I

10 Synthesis of Nonanoyl Caprolactam - To a two liter three necked round bottomed flask equipped with a condenser, overhead stirrer and 250ml addition funnel is charged 56.6g (0.5 moles) caprolactam, 55.7g (0.55 moles) triethylamine and 1 liter of dioxane; the resulting solution is heated to reflux (120°C). A solution of 88.4g (0.5 moles) nonanoyl chloride dissolved in 200ml of dioxane is then added over 30 minutes, and the mixture is
15 refluxed for a further 6 hours. The reaction mixture is then cooled, filtered, and the solvent removed by rotary evaporation to yield 120.5g of the product as a dark oil. This crude product is then dissolved in diethyl ether, washed with 3x50ml aliquots of water, dried over magnesium sulphate, and the solvent removed by
20 rotary evaporation to yield 81.84g (65% theoretical yield) of product which is shown by NMR to be 90% pure, with the remaining material being nonanoic acid.

EXAMPLE II

25 Synthesis of Benzoyl Caprolactam - To a two liter three necked round bottomed flask equipped with a condenser, overhead stirrer and 250ml addition funnel is charged 68.2g (0.6 moles) caprolactam, 70g (0.7 moles) triethylamine and 1 liter of dioxane; the resulting solution is heated to reflux (120°C). A solution of 84.4g (0.6 moles) benzoyl chloride dissolved in 200ml of dioxane
30 is then added over 30 minutes, and the mixture is refluxed for a further 6 hours. The reaction mixture is then cooled, filtered, and the solvent removed by rotary evaporation to yield 121.7g of the product as an oil which crystallizes on standing. This crude product is then redissolved in toluene and precipitated with
35 hexane, yielding 103g (79% theoretical yield) of a white solid which which is shown by NMR to be over 95% pure, with the remaining material being benzoic acid.

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EXAMPLE III

A granular detergent composition is prepared comprising the following ingredients.

	<u>Component</u>	<u>Weight %</u>
5	C ₁₂ linear alkyl benzene sulfonate	22
	Phosphate (as sodium tripolyphosphate)	30
	Sodium carbonate	14
	Sodium silicate	3
	Nonanoyl caprolactam	5
10	Sodium percarbonate	10
	Ethylenediamine disuccinate chelant (EDDS)	0.4
	Sodium sulfate	5.5
	Minors, filler* and water	Balance to 100%

*Can be selected from convenient materials such as CaCO₃, talc, clay, silicates, and the like.

In testing the bleaching performance and effect on natural rubber washing machine parts, the following test method is used:

Aqueous crutcher mixes of heat and alkali stable components of the detergent composition are prepared and spray-dried, and the other ingredients are admixed so that they contain the ingredients tabulated at the levels shown.

The detergent granules with bleach activator are added together with 5 lb. (2.3 kg) of previously laundered fabrics, including natural rubber articles such as elastic fabrics, to an automatic washing machine equipped with a natural rubber sump hose. Actual weights of detergent and bleach activator are taken to provide a 950 ppm concentration of the former and 50 ppm concentration of the latter in the 17 gallon (65 l) water-fill machine. The water used has 7 grains/gallon hardness and a pH of 7 to 7.5 prior to (about 9 to about 10.5 after) addition of the detergent and bleaching system.

The fabrics are laundered at 35°C (95°F) for a full cycle (12 min.) and rinsed at 21°C (70°F). The laundering method is repeated for 2,000 wash cycles without rupture of, or significant damage to, the natural rubber machine parts, or damage to the natural rubber articles.

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EXAMPLE IV

A granular detergent composition is prepared comprising the following ingredients.

	<u>Component</u>	<u>Weight %</u>
5	Anionic alkyl sulfate	7
	Nonionic surfactant	5
	Zeolite (0.1-10 micron)	10
	Citrate	2
	SKS-6 silicate builder	10
10	Acrylate maleate polymer	4
	Nonanoyl caprolactam	5
	Sodium percarbonate	15
	Sodium carbonate	5
	Ethylenediamine disuccinate chelant (EDDS)	0.4
15	Suds suppressor	2
	Enzymes*	1.5
	Soil release agent	0.1
	Minors, filler** and water	Balance to 100%

*1:1:1 mixture of protease, lipase, and cellulase.

20 **Can be selected from convenient materials such as CaCO₃, talc, clay, silicates, and the like.

In testing the bleaching performance and effect on natural rubber washing machine parts, the following test method is used:

25 Aqueous crutcher mixes of heat and alkali stable components of the detergent composition are prepared and spray-dried, and the other ingredients are admixed so that they contain the ingredients tabulated at the levels shown.

30 The detergent granules with bleach activator are added via the dispensing drawer together with 5 lb. (2.3 kg) of previously laundered fabrics to an automatic washing machine equipped with a natural rubber sump hose. Actual weights of detergent and bleach activator are taken to provide a 8,000 ppm concentration of the former and 400 ppm concentration of the latter in the 17 l water-fill machine. The water used has 5 grains/gallon hardness and a pH of 7 to 7.5 prior to (about 9 to about 10.5 after) addition of the detergent and bleaching system.

35 The fabrics are laundered at 40°C (104°F) for a full cycle (40 min.) and rinsed at 21°C (70°F). The laundering method is

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repeated for 2,000 wash cycles without rupture of, or significant damage to, the natural rubber parts.

EXAMPLE V

5 A detergent composition is prepared by a procedure identical to that of Example IV, with the single exception that an equivalent amount of nonanoyloxybenzenesulfonate (NOBS) is substituted for the nonanoyl caprolactam. The laundering method of Example IV is repeated for 1,200 cycles at about which time the natural rubber sump hose ruptures.

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EXAMPLE VI

A detergent composition is prepared by a procedure identical to that of Example IV, with the single exception that an equivalent amount of benzoyloxybenzenesulfonate (BOBS) is substituted for the nonanoyl caprolactam. The laundering method of Example IV is repeated for 1,200 cycles at about which time the natural rubber sump hose ruptures.

15

EXAMPLE VII

A detergent composition is prepared by a procedure identical to that of Example IV, with the single exception that an equivalent amount of benzoyl caprolactam is substituted for the nonanoyl caprolactam. The laundering method of Example IV is repeated for 2,000 cycles without rupture of, or significant damage to, the natural rubber sump hose.

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EXAMPLE VIII

25 A detergent composition is prepared by a procedure identical to that of Example IV, with the single exception that 6% of a 1:1 mixture of benzoyl caprolactam and 3,5,5-trimethylhexanoyl caprolactam is substituted for the nonanoyl caprolactam bleach activator. The laundering method of Example IV is repeated for 2,000 cycles without rupture of, or significant damage to, the natural rubber parts.

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EXAMPLE IX

35 A detergent composition is prepared by a procedure identical to that of Example IV, with the single exception that an equivalent amount of 3,5,5-trimethylhexanoyl caprolactam is substituted for the nonanoyl caprolactam. The laundering method of Example IV is repeated for 2,000 cycles without rupture of, or significant damage to, the natural rubber parts.

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EXAMPLE X

5 A detergent composition is prepared by a procedure identical to that of Example IV, with the exceptions that 15% of a 1:1 mixture of benzoyl caprolactam and nonanoyl caprolactam is substituted for the nonanoyl caprolactam bleach activator and the amount of sodium percarbonate is 25%. The laundering method of Example IV is repeated for 2,000 cycles without rupture of, or significant damage to, the natural rubber parts.

EXAMPLE XI

10 A detergent composition is prepared by a procedure identical to that of Example IV, with the exception that 15% of a 1:1 mixture of nonanoyl caprolactam and tetraacetyl ethylene diamine (TAED) is substituted for the nonanoyl caprolactam bleach activator and the amount of sodium percarbonate is 25%. The
15 laundering method of Example IV is repeated for 2,000 cycles without rupture of, or significant damage to, the natural rubber parts.

EXAMPLE XII

20 A bleaching system is prepared comprising the following ingredients.

<u>Component</u>	<u>Weight %</u>
Nonanoyl caprolactam	15
Sodium percarbonate*	25
Ethylenediamine disuccinate chelant (EDDS)	10
25 Minors, filler** and water	Balance to 100%

* Average particle size of 400 to 1200 microns.

**Can be selected from convenient materials such as CaCO₃, talc, clay, silicates, and the like.

30 The test method of Example IV is repeated with the single exception that the above bleaching system is substituted for the detergent composition of Example IV in an amount to provide a 500 ppm concentration in the 17 l water-fill machine. The laundering method of Example IV is repeated for 2,000 wash cycles without rupture of, or significant damage to, the natural rubber parts.

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EXAMPLE XIII

A bleaching system is prepared by a procedure identical to that of Example XII, with the single exception that an equivalent amount of a 1:1:1 mixture of octanoyl caprolactam, nonanoyl

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caprolactam, and decanoyl caprolactam is substituted for the nonanoyl caprolactam bleach activator. The laundering method of Example XII is repeated for 2,000 cycles without rupture of, or significant damage to, the natural rubber parts.

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EXAMPLE XIV

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A bleaching system is prepared by a procedure identical to that of Example XII, with the single exception that an equivalent amount of a 1:1 mixture of nonanoyl caprolactam and a benzoxazin-type bleach activator, as disclosed in U.S. Pat. 4,966,723, is substituted for the nonanoyl caprolactam bleach activator. The laundering method of Example XII is repeated for 2,000 cycles without rupture of, or significant damage to, the natural rubber parts.

EXAMPLE XV

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A bleaching system is prepared by a procedure identical to that of Example XII, with the single exception that an equivalent amount of a 1:1 mixture of 3,5,5-trimethylhexanoyl caprolactam and a benzoxazin-type bleach activator, as disclosed in U.S. Pat. 4,966,723, is substituted for the nonanoyl caprolactam bleach activator. The laundering method of Example XII is repeated for 2,000 cycles without rupture of, or significant damage to, the natural rubber parts.

EXAMPLE XVI

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A laundry bar suitable for hand-washing soiled fabrics is prepared by standard extrusion processes and comprises the following:

	<u>Component</u>	<u>Weight %</u>
	C ₁₂ linear alkyl benzene sulfonate	30
	Phosphate (as sodium tripolyphosphate)	7
30	Sodium carbonate	25
	Sodium pyrophosphate	7
	Coconut monoethanolamide	2
	Zeolite A (0.1-10 micron)	5
	Carboxymethylcellulose	0.2
35	Polyacrylate (m.w. 1400)	0.2
	Nonanoyl caprolactam	5
	Sodium percarbonate	5
	Brightener, perfume	0.2

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	Protease	0.3
	CaSO ₄	1
	MgSO ₄	1
	Water	4
5	Filler*	Balance to 100%

*Can be selected from convenient materials such as CaCO₃, talc, clay, silicates, and the like.

The detergent laundry bars are processed in conventional soap or detergent bar making equipment as commonly used in the art.

10 The test method of Example III is repeated with the single exception that an equivalent amount of the above laundry bar composition is substituted for the detergent composition of Example III. The laundering method is repeated for 2,000 wash cycles without rupture of, or significant damage to, the natural
15 rubber parts, or damage to the natural rubber articles.

EXAMPLE XVII

A laundry bar is prepared by a procedure identical to that of Example XVI, with the single exception that an equivalent amount of benzoyl caprolactam is substituted for the nonanoyl caprolactam
20 bleach activator. The laundering method of Example XVI is repeated for 2,000 cycles without rupture of, or significant damage to, the natural rubber parts, or damage to the natural rubber articles.

EXAMPLE XVIII

25 A laundry bar is prepared by a procedure identical to that of Example XVI, with the single exception that 6% of a 1:1 mixture of benzoyl caprolactam and a benzoxazin-type bleach activator, as disclosed in U.S. Pat. 4,966,723, is substituted for the nonanoyl caprolactam bleach activator. The laundering method of Example
30 XVI is repeated for 2,000 cycles without rupture of, or significant damage to, the natural rubber parts, or damage to the natural rubber articles.

EXAMPLE XIX

35 A laundry bar is prepared by a procedure identical to that of Example XVI, with the single exception that 6% of a 1:1 mixture of benzoyl caprolactam and tetraacetyl ethylene diamine is substituted for the nonanoyl caprolactam bleach activator. The laundering method of Example XVI is repeated for 2,000 cycles without

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rupture of, or significant damage to, the natural rubber parts, or damage to the natural rubber articles.

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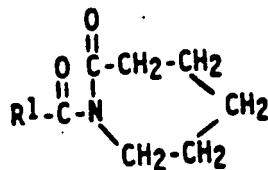
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What is claimed is:

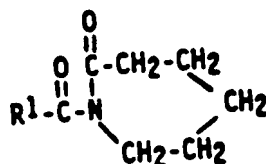
1. A bleaching system which comprises:
 - i) hydrophobic caprolactam bleach activator of the formula:



wherein R^1 is a hydrocarbonyl substituent which contains at least 6 carbon atoms;

- ii) a hydrophilic bleach activator; and
 - iii) a peroxygen bleaching compound, preferably perborate or percarbonate.
2. A composition according to Claim 1 wherein R^1 is a member selected from the group consisting of phenyl, heptyl, octyl, nonyl, decenyl, and 2,4,4-trimethylpentyl substituents.
3. A composition according to Claim 1 wherein the hydrophilic bleach activator is a caprolactam activator wherein the R^1 substituent contains 6 or less carbon atoms, a tetraacetyl ethylene diamine, or a mixture thereof.
4. A composition according to Claim 1 which additionally comprises a chelant, preferably ethylenediamine disuccinate chelant or an aminophosphonate chelant.
5. A composition according to Claim 1 which comprises:
 - i) benzoyl caprolactam as a hydrophobic bleach activator;
 - ii) tetraacetyl ethylene diamine as a hydrophilic bleach activator;
 - iii) percarbonate peroxygen bleaching compound; and
 - iv) optionally, a bleach-stabilizing amount of a chelant.
6. A composition according to Claim 1 which comprises:
 - i) nonanoyl caprolactam hydrophobic bleach activator;
 - ii) tetraacetyl ethylene diamine hydrophilic bleach activator;
 - iii) percarbonate peroxygen bleaching compound; and
 - iv) optionally, a bleach-stabilizing amount of a chelant.
7. A composition according to Claim 1 which comprises:

- i) 3,5,5-trimethylhexanoyl caprolactam hydrophobic bleach activator;
 - ii) tetraacetyl ethylene diamine hydrophilic bleach activator;
 - iii) percarbonate peroxygen bleaching compound; and
 - iv) optionally, a bleach-stabilizing amount of a chelant.
8. A composition according to Claim 1 in the form of a laundry detergent which additionally comprises deterative surfactants, builders and deterative adjunct ingredients.
9. A bleaching system which comprises benzoyl caprolactam bleach activator and a peroxygen bleaching compound, preferably selected from perborate salts and percarbonate salts.
10. A composition according to Claim 12 which additionally comprises a chelant.
11. A caprolactam bleach activator compound of the formula:



wherein R^1 is a branched-chain C_6 - C_9 alkyl substituent.

12. A compound according to Claim 11 which is 3,5,5-tri-methylhexanoyl caprolactam.
13. A method for cleaning fabrics in automatic washing machines having parts made of natural rubber which is susceptible to oxidative degradation, said method comprising agitating said fabrics in said machine in an aqueous liquor comprising a bleaching system according to Claim 1 such that said natural rubber parts of said machine are substantially undamaged by the bleaching system.
14. A method for cleaning fabrics according to Claim 13 wherein said bleaching system comprises:
- a) at least 0.1%, by weight, of a peroxygen bleaching compound capable of yielding hydrogen peroxide in an aqueous solution; and
 - b) at least 0.1%, by weight, of one or more N-acyl caprolactam bleach activators.

15. The method of Claim 14 wherein the acyl group of said N-acyl caprolactam has the formula $R^1\text{-CO-}$ wherein R^1 is H or an alkyl, aryl, alkoxyaryl or alkaryl group containing from 1 to 12 carbons.
16. The method of Claim 15 wherein R^1 is a member selected from the group consisting of phenyl, heptyl, octyl, nonyl, decenyl, and 2,4,4-trimethylpentyl substituents.
17. The method of Claim 13 wherein said aqueous liquor further comprises a detergent composition which comprises from 5% to 80%, by weight, of a deterative surfactant, from 5% to 80%, by weight, of a detergent builder, and from 0% to 20%, by weight, of other deterative adjunct materials.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Internatic Application No

PCT/US 94/05369

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 5 C11D3/39

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHEDMinimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 5 C11D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.,
A	FR,A,2 388 924 (BOSCH-SIEMENS HAUSGERÄTE) 24 November 1978 see claims 1-3 ---	1,3,11
A	EP,A,0 122 763 (INTEROX CHEMICALS LTD) 24 October 1984 cited in the application see claims 1,3,15 -----	1,11

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
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- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
- *A* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

23 September 1994

Date of mailing of the international search report

03.10.94

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Internati Application No

PCT/US 94/05369

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
FR-A-2388924	24-11-78	DE-A- 2719235	09-11-78
		GB-A- 1596313	26-08-81
		SE-B- 439504	17-06-85
		SE-A- 7802908	30-10-78

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		JP-A- 59206500	22-11-84
		US-A- 4545784	08-10-85
